Latest Wonder in the Art of Telegraphy.

TELEPHONE REHEARSAL LAST NIGHT

Melodies from Philadelphia Heard in Steinway Hall.

MAGNETIZATION AND ITS EFFECTS.

"Distance Lends Enchantment to the" Ear.

HOW IT IS DONE

Explanation of the Electric Organ and the Receiving Apparatus.

## THE TALKING TELEPHONE.

The possibilities of the electric telegraph have never oeen more strikingly illustrated than in its latest ion to the transmission of musical sounds and the tones of the human voice. The wonders of the telephone eclipse any that have hitherto marked the progress of the science of electricity, and when re-duced by the skill and perseverance of inventors to the level of common use like the ordinary telegraph, will prove one of the most important and useful improvements in the art of telegraphy. Communications between distant points will be no longer hable to misinterpretations inseparable from the sig-system, and instead of being transcribed and forwarded as written matter, will be-come conversations between individuals perhaps thousands of miles apart, in which the voices of friends will be recognized, and even the sigh of grief or the laughter of joy will be heard as distinctly as if those communicating with each other sat in the same apartment. By means of apparatus operated by elec-tricity and the ordinary telegraph wire it is possible to transmit a fac-simile of writing and of the outline of a picture. This success was deemed the fulfilment of the ultimate expectations of electricians regarding the use of the telegraph for the reproduction of prespened up by the discovery that sound, tone, music, the utterances of the human organs of speech, the loudest reports and the faintest tinklings can be repro-duced at a distance of 'many hundreds of miles.

Sound is the final effect produced on the ear by vibration or impulse transmitted through any elastic medium, aerial, liquid or solid. When a sudden blow electric spark is made to pass, the impulse is propagated through the air and ultimately reaches the ear as a noise. The energy of the shock of propagation de-termines the loudness of the noise resulting. This can be simply illustrated by asking the reader to consider the effect of dropping a pebble into the centre the surface a shock is adand the surrounding water urbed in equilibrium. Immediately a circular wave is developed which extends more or less rapidly from the point of its generation and continues to prop truction, say the margin of the pond. Now, in like cheer a wave is propagated in a volume of air, and ransmitted from particle to particle of the atmos-re until it meets with some obstruction, as in the ing surface it is deflected, and the shock of deflection propagates another or return wave, which the ear appreciates in the phenomenon of echo. But in applying the toregoing illustration it must be remembered that a noise is the result of one impulse—the impact of one layer of air against that one outside it. It has no wave length. To is necessary that the impulse produces the latter, be repeated, periodically; that is, also affected by an impulse every one-hundredth part of a second, or will vibrate 100 times per second. As the original impulse is propagated at the rate of 1,100 feet per second, each succeeding impulse or vibration leet, which is the length of the waves of sound wher the vibrations occur at 100 per second. This sequence of vibrations of the air produces a tone as distinc from a noise. The structure of the ear is especially adapted for the reception of impressions produced by sound. A thin membrane, called the tympanum, is strained across the passage of the ear, divid-ing the organ into outer and inner pormembrane vibrates with aerial impulso or sound wave, and transfers it through the three minute bones of the inner structure to the labyrinth or convoluted passage whence it is re ceived by the brain through the auditory nerve. This delicate apparatus is capable of distinguishing or rather analyzing composite sounds, musical tones, noises, &c. The wave length being a physical fact independent of vibrations caused in the medium of transmission, the greater the number of these the higher will be the ch of the tone transmitted to the ear, and the slower the vibrations the lower or graver will be the tone.

VIBRATIONS IN SOUNDING RODIES. When a string is stretched and vibrated by striking or pulling the vibrations produced in it are dependen on its nature, tension and thickness, and these vibrations give rise to a musical note if their number per second is sufficient to produce that effect. The range of vibration per second for musical sounds is between forty and 40,000; that is if the number falls below forty per second the sound or note is so grave as to secome a noise or a series of noises or beats. If the sumper exceeds 40,000 the car cannot appreciate the nose, which is of the highest pitch. The actual range ond, but sometimes in organ pipes falls below forty. To return to the subject of vibrations in strings, the nes in organ pipes falls below forty. following properties of these have been deduced by ex-

1. When the strain is constant the number of vibra tions per second varies inversely as the length of the

string.

2. The number of vibrations varies inversely as the

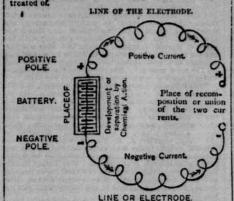
3. The number also varies directly as the square root of the strain.

root of the density of the string.
The foregoing information will be found useful, in-

deed necessary, to the reader in comprehending the operation and effects of the telephone. THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRICITY.

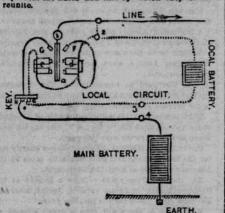
ectricity is the potent agent employed in the operation of the sound telegraph, or telephone, it is also necessary to understand something of its nature when studying that remarkable instrument. For the sake of simplicity of description and to convey an jutelligible idea of the mobility and sensitiveness of this subtle force it is usually called a fluid, although it is not such in the strict meaning of the term. It flows, however, along conducting media as fluids follow tion. Perhaps this property will be better understood when it is stated that electricity always seeks to escape from its condition as a force to one of latency in na ture, which is its normal condition. Riectricity persades everything-the earth, the air, the water, and all Manys thereon and therein. Matter is, therefore, a Latural reservoir of electricity, whence it can be drawn es while it is returning to its original condition. To make a simple comparison in this regard it is only necessary to point out the process by which water is

is an expectditure of power which produces no effect on the work proposed to be performed, but it gives the water a power which is known in mechanics as the energy of position—that is, its position when raised represents a force that may be employed for the purse to be served. Just in the same way the develo



LINE OR ELECTRODE.

As soon as electricity is developed on a body suited for the purpose, say a glass rod, its surface becomes covered with the electric fluid, the positive occupying one end and the negative the other. The middle of the rod becomes a neutral line between the two fluids. But not only does the positive and negative electricity take opposite ends, being, as stated, mutily repeliant; they also seek the extremities and accumulate there in greater quantities than nearer the neutral line. This is caused, curiously enough, by two distinct and directly opposite kinds of effort—namely, that which separates the fluids and that by which they seek to reunite.

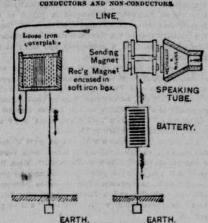


inseparable, unless the process of development is again reserted to. It is in this passage from decomposition to recomposition that electricity becomes controllable and employable by science.

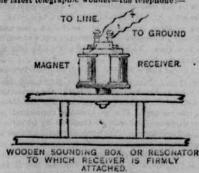
THE QUARTITY AND TENSION OF ELECTRICITY.

These are totally different properties of the fluid. The first is in accordance with the surface area of the body on which it is developed—be it on glass plates, by friction, or on the metallic plates of the battery, where chemical action and heat produce it. The larger the surface area exposed the larger the quantity of electricity developed. But while the quantity may be great the tension may be feeble. By tension is meant the energy of the effort to escape from the body on which the electricity has accumulated. Tension increases with the rapidity of development by the activity of the causes that produce it. Thus rapid fraction will both develop a large quantity of electricity on a large glass plate, and also increase the tension of the electricity development. By, while the same energetic friction will not acvelop a large quantity on a mail plate, the electric tension will be increased considerably. In like manner by the regular batteries the number of cups will give electrical quantity without proportionate tension valiess the chemical action of the acids on the metals is stimulated to a high degree and a rapid combustion of the zinc takes place.

CONDUCTORS AND NON-CONDUCTORS.



Many substances, chiefly the metals, are what are termed good conductors of electricity; that is, when attached to the battery or developer they conduct the positive and negative fluids therefrom to the place of recomposition. The wires stretched from pole to pole of a telegraph line are the conductors by which the elec ric fluid developed, say in New York, is led to Chicago, where it is liberated after performing its work in moving the sounder of the telegraph instrument. But it will be noticed that these wires are suspended from poles, it is also known that these poles, especially when wet, are also conductors, and that electricity will always seek the nearest point of escape from the wire to the earth. The earth itself is a perfect conductor, as it is a great reservoir of latent always seek the nearest point of escape from the wire to the earth. The earth itself is a perfect conductor, as it is a great reservoir of latent electricity. Why does not the fluid leave the wire at the first pole and escape? Because it is attached to the pole by a non-conducting substance, over which it canbor pass, and therefore flies to the next and the next pole, where the wire is also insulated by a non-conductor. So the fluid must go to where the electrician has designed to set it free again after its work is done. Now, glass, resin, gutta percha and such substance are non-conductors, and when they are interposed between two conducting bodies the electric fluid cannot pass them. Water is a good conductor. When the telegraph wires are covered with frozen rain which coats the wires the insulators and the poies with an unbroken filament of ice, the electric fluid will escape through that medium and the line will cease to operate until the ice disappears. As reierred to in a preceding paragraph, the positive and negative fluids at either and of the battery or place of development seek to meet again. When the telegraph was first invented two wires were deemed necessary—one to convey the positive and the second the negative fluids to the point of recomposition. But it was discovered that by allowing the negative fluid to ecope at once into the earth and the positive to pass over its own wire only one conductor was needed, the earth forming the other which completed what is termed the "circuit." With these lacts before the reader be can more readily comprehend the points of the following brief description of the latest telegraphic wonder—the telephone:—

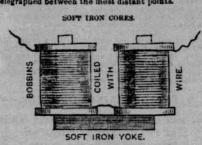


THE MANKTHE COTA.

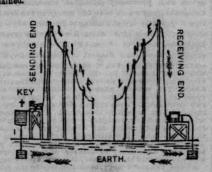
Before entering into any details regarding the telephone the reader must be informed as to the effect produced by the passage of the efective fluid from the sending instrument to the receiving instrument at each end of the line. When the battery is in operation and the electricity is developed it is cut of from the telegraph wire by a key which leaves a gap or break in the line of connection. This key becomes the end of the battery sectrode when not in use. The moment, however, that it is pressed by the operator's finger, the break is closed and the electric fluid flows with meonectable rapidity along the wire. At the receiving terminus of the line another break occurs, It is at the receiving instrument. But as it is manifestly impossible to work a line without an automatic receiver which repeats the message either by signs or sounds, such an instrument has been devised and may be heard circking away in any telegraph office.

There is in connection with this receiver a little apparature. THE MAGNETIC COIL

is what is called an armature of metal, which is suspended over the coil. When the current of electricity passes through the coiled wire and around the soft iron the latter becomes at once magnetized and attracts the armature above referred to, and thus closes the circuit with a click. But within the iraction of a second the sending operator will have released his key again, cutting off the electric flow, which, at the same moment ceases to affect the coil, the soft iron centre becomes at once demagnetized, and the armature drops away from it with another click, only to be attracted again the next instant during another flow of electricity along the main wire. In this way, by a series of regulated obenings and closings of the current at the sending office, a corresponding series of openings and closings accompanied by either sound or printing of letters, takes place at the receiving office, and thus messages are telegraphed between the most distant points.



is wonderfully increased by the hollow violus body, with its apertures, placed beneath it. No matter how rapid the elongations and shortenings of the magnetized from may be, due to the equally rapid opening and closing of the current of electricity, they are complete in each instance and produce the phenomenon of sound with equal certainty. By referring back to the description of the vibrations of sounding bodies it will be observed that the sounds produced by longitudinal vibratiohs in rods are governed by well known laws. The means of producing these in the soft from rod enclosed by the magnetic coil is supplied by the electric impulse. The effect of that impulse is to cause the rod to elongate and to vibrate in doing so; therefore, whether the vibrations are produced by a blow, friction or spon aneous elongation under magnetic influence, the results are the same. The sound produced by the receiving instrument is not the sound emitted by the sending instrument, but is developed by the influence of the vibrations of the original sound producer on the currents of electricity passing along the line from one end to the other. The manner in which this influence is exercised through the motion of the vibrating reed which gives forth the original sound, will now be expiained.



of the energy of development; that the passage of the electro-magnet magnetized the soft from core and caused it to respond also to the electro-magnetic influence by clongation and vibration.

Now in the elephonic apparatus all these physical conditions and phenomena are utilized. First, the battery with its powerful combination of merals, carbon and acids whereby chemical acidon is induced, hest evolved and electricity developed in its two conditions. Second, the line communicating from terminus to terminus as the main conductor. Third, the electro-magnetic for the development of sound by vibration, rothese are added an instrument by which the masteal sounds are propagated, a description of which is as follows:—The inventor, Professor Elesha Gray, of Chicago, constructed a keyboard of two octaves, similar in appearance to that of a panne. Each key of this instrument, when pressed by the operator, or performer, as he may be called, sets in action a steel reed, tuned to a certain definite rate of vibration, like a tuning fork, and corresponding to its position in the musical scale. The vibration of the reed is anathmined by electro-magnets placed at each side of it, said which alternately exteries an attractive force upon it. One end of the reed is firmly fixed in a our while its length is of course free to vibrate when excited. Referring to the above diagram, a is the reed attached to the bar b. On each side of this reed are placed if the electromagnets c and d. The magnetic has a resistance equal to, say four ohms, while magnet c has relatively one of about theiry ohms. Both of these magnets are placed in the circuit of a local battery, and connected therewith by the Microscopic cand. The magnetic has a resistance equal to, say four ohms, while magnet c has relatively power of the other magnet are placed in the circuit to process at once. By the dotted lines, d having the highest resistance develops the calciruity preferred by the dotted lines, d having the highest resistance develops the other magnets. Him mo

istrument. It will be seen from the diagram that when the key is at rest there is no connection octwoon it and the local and main batteries. Therefore no electric cur-rent can pass over the line or set the reed a in vibraimpaise through the main line. Now the chief withcuity experienced by a writer who outdowns
to decribe a delicate operation o electricity
is to convey to the reader anything like an
idea of the infinite rapidity with which all
such operations occur. Supposing, for instance, that
the reed a is tuned to a certain none requiring 5,000
vibrations per second for its production, it seems
almost inconceivable that because of 5,000 contacts per
accord, between the reed a min the point 8, the current of electricity from the main battery to the main
have could be interrupted 5,000 times per second, and
that a soft from bar attached to the end of the main
into should be magnetized and demagnetized 5,000
separate and distinct times in one second. And yet
such is the fact. Each note of the musical scale
by its own magnets, which are operated in
turn by the local battery by means of regular connections. As the intensity of a tone depends on the energy of the producing vibrations so will the energy of
these depend on the strength of the electric impulse
that causes them. This strength depends on the tension of the electricity, which is in turn governed by
the strength of the interry. Another fact worth
noting is that composite sounds, or those produced by
a combination or hotes, can pass over the main wire
from the reeds without any discord or mutual interruption. Thus, coords, trills and other variations are
as readily and truly produced on the receiver as simple

THE AVALUER.

By means of an instrument styled an analyzer, also nvented by Professor Gray, any given note of a commanton sound can be detected at the receiving end of he line as well as at the sending end. The possibility (analyzing composite tones passing through air was recessfully demonstrated by Heimholtz, but Gray has complished a similar analyzing.

Professor Bell, of Boston, has perfected an apparatus by which not only the sound of musical notes is reproduced, but also that of the human voice, of words spoken in ordinary conversation. He appears to have been studying the subject of telephony at the same time as Professor Gray, both gentlemen arriving at somewhat different but equally interesting results at about the same time. But Hell's success in regard to the reproduction of the sound of the human voice has been very marked. Taking the invention of Reiss as a starting point he has constructed an apparatus which, when attached to the receiving end of the tolograph wire, enables any person in the apartment to hear works distinctly which are, spoken at the other end of the line. The above diagram will convey an idea of how this is accomplished. A trumpet mouthed tube is set opposite an electro magnet similar in form and arrangement to that already described. Across the mouth of the tube a diaphragm or membrase is strained, to which is attached a light magnetized bar of siech, which almost fouches the core ends of the magnet. A battery actuates the magnet and scoppies the electric fluid to the line. One pole is to groun twittle the other is to the line. At the receiving end is a single helix, with an external soft fron case and a loose litting soft fron cover. When words are spoken into the tube at the sending end, the magnet opposite. Those are transmitted over the line and reproduce vibrations in the loose fron cover of disk of the magnet. These are transmitted over the line and reproduce vibrations in the loose fron cover. When words are spoken into the tube at the sending end, the magnet opposite. Those are transmitted over the line and reproduce vibrations in the loose fron cover or disk of the magnet. There are transmitted over the line and reproduce vibrations in the loose fron cover or disk of the magnet of the magnet of the receiving end, the receiving end is the receiving end. The receiving instrument, when properly mounted on a resonator, gives

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy.

TELEPHONE REHEARSAL AT STEIN-WAY DALL.

The telephone rehearsal at Steinway Hall last night of music in this country, and promises a revolut as complete as the first introduction of steam and electricity. It was arranged by Mr. Strakosch that the rehearsal should be strictly private, but the HER. all was represented, somewhat to the surprise the gental impressario. At about halfpast eight o'clock some twenty persons, including has the ladies, Mr. Strakosch, Professor Gray, of Chicago, the inventor of the telephone; Mr. Brown, Superlatendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Fitteenth street entrance. Immediately Professor Gray ascended to the stage and began pulling upon two pieces of telegraph wire which were dangling down on the right, and with the aid of Mr. Brown attached them to a common Morse instrument. Communication having been established with Philadel-phia, the "receiver" was brought forth and placed upon a closed grand Steinway piano. This "receiver" closed boxes, sixteen in number, tapering from each long by three inches doep and three inches wide, the others tapering down to six thehes long in the the exce meeting. A common magnet joins the two smallest, or central, boxes. The boxes are fastened together by two strips of wood, with thumbscrews to tighten them at the pleasure of the person regulating the apparatus somewhat as a violinist will tune his the parrow end on the closed plane the wires attached to the magnet and word was transmitted to the player in Philadelphia to proceed with the concert. We went back to the Fourteenth street entrance, the row of seats furthest from the stage, and awaited

the first potes from the gentleman telepl Quaker City. The two groups of bright gas lets on the empty scats. There was nothing upon the stage but the wires and the "receiver." Every whisper could be heard in the hall. The enthusiastic Strakosch was wonderful grandeur of the new system. "Why, my dear sir," said he, "it will be an incalculable blessing to the world. It will be the means of converting society. It will eventually lessen the long and terribi list of crimes now upon our criminal calendars. Men will learn to love music, and baser passions will disappear. Who ever know a man devoted to music to commit murder? We shall soon be able to give every family music just as water and gas are now received. W shall plant a monster telephone at some point, say at St. Louis, which is to cost about a million of dollars, and supply the whole of the United States with delighful inclody. Then you can have a wire attached to a little 'receiver' in your house, and, coila! you have music of the most bewitching kind. I tell you this is

out in its infany—yes, sir, in its very infancy. In a few seconds the prejude to "Home Sweet Home" sounded, low and soft at first, then louder and sweeter tone, the notes gradually swelling into the quality of those of a flageoist. Every sound was clearly he and when the last prolonged note had ceased there was a ciapping of hands almost as heartily as though some prima donna had been there and had sung the grand old song. After an' interval of about minute the opening notes of Rose of Summer" were sounded. This air was played somewhat quicker, and the pauses were not perfect in the first ten bars, but suddenly the higher notes of the score pealed forth, strong, clear, pathetic, revealing at once the tenderness and deiteacy of the new instrument and its power in transmitting melody in the most delightful form. Next an air from Baile's "Boheman Girl" was ordered by the operator, and before the circuit could fairly be completed the opening strains of "When other tips and other hearts" were filling the halt. This was rendered with fautices precision, the highest and towest notes being executed with special accuracy. To use a simile, the impression was as though a stringed orchestra was playing at a distance, the waves of sound following each shother in regular, agreeable succession. It must not be understood that there was all the volume, the variety, the grandeur of an orchestra, but rather the echo of a band stripped of all the classing and extreme tone. There is a softness, a fascinating medium in the notes of the telephone, which are as pleasant as they are mexplicable. "Yankee Doodle" and a variety of Scotch and firsh airs were next played, much to the gratification of those present, for it must be said that many had expressed grave fears that the performance would be a failure.

A most important zeries of experiments followed. Rose of Summer" were sounded. This air was played

A most important series of experiments follower Taking a magnet with two wires attached the Professional Taking a magnet with two wires attached the Profess blaced it upon a small circular wooden "bar," it is put both upon the sounding board of the plane, which reference is made above. In a few seconds it strains of the "Old Handred" were heard over the half, like the lower notes of small organ, gracefully re-echoing, as it we the sounds from Philadelphia. Another ordered the half chorts of the "Doxology" were plain distinguishable, the chords being as perfect as those the performer had been on the stage with the appratus first two, then three, lour and five deportants.

Pinally Mr. Gray tested the audience as a circuit.

## MR. HALL FOUND.

The Ex-Mayor on Board the Steamer Victoria.

A STATEROOM INTERVIEW.

The Question of Identity Discussed with a Reporter.

ON THE TRAIN TO LONDON.

A Drive to Notting-Hill Gate and a Welcome Reception.

ALLEGED RING REVELATIONS.

LONDON, March 31-12 M. A telegram has just been received here from Liverpool, which shows that Mr. A. Oakey Hall is in that

city. The telegram is as tollows :-LINE STREET RAILWAY STATION, LIVERPOOL, March 31-11:10 A. M. Mr. A. Oakey Hall has taken a ticket to London. missed the eleven o'clock train, and will probably go by the next at noon.

THE STEAMER BOARDED BY A REPORTER-MR. HALL IDENTIFIED-AN INTERVIEW-HE DENIES THAT HE IS MU. HALL-TAKES THE TRAIN FOR LONDON.

The steamer Victoria, from Baston March 17, has arrived here. A reporter who knows and has been on the lookout for Mr. A. Oakey Hall for several days, boarded the Victoria at two o'clock this morning. He learned that a gentleman answering Mr. Hall's description was aboard under the name of "Sutliffe." He arose at daylight and was found in the cabin examining the log. Mr. Hall was immediately recognized. He has about a fortnight's growth of mustache and side whiskers, and was dressed in old clothes-a dark blue shirt, red searf, small common cap and spectacles, instead of the customary eyeglasses.

AN INTERVIEW IN THE STATEROOM

The reporter adds:-"I asked to see him privately and ne led the way to his stateroom. I said that Mr. A. Oakey Hail disappeared from New York a forinight ago, and was believed to be on board the steamer Vic-

I told him I knew Mr. Hall perfectly by sight, and that he was the man. He replied that I was mistaken. family were terribly anxious and that his friends in New York were much excited about him. He asked why they should be excited, and then made a remark about the weather in an unconcerned way and went out to breaklast. He repeatedly denied that he was Mr. Hall, and told me that he was on his way to Bris-

After breakfast we left the ship. As I helped him down the ladder he asked ma if I had found my triend Victoria, thence to the televraph office and finally to the Northwestern Railway Station, where he took a second class ticket and left by the noon train for London, which is due at Euston Station at a quarter-past

THE ARRIVAL IN LONDON -- A DESCRIPTION OF THE PASSENGER-A JOURNAY ON THE UN-DERGROUND BAILBOAD TO NOTTING-HILL

The passenger, "Sutliffe," who arrived at Liverpool by the steamer Victoria and proceeded by train to London, strenuously denies that he is A. Oakey Hall.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE. He is above the medium height, dressed as described in a previous despatch, and walks with a swinging gait. His face has recently been clean shaven and is now covered with a rough gray stubble.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD, At Euston Station he employed a porter, who took two black Japanned leather carpet bags marked "G" and a roll of rugs. They walked to the Gower Street Station of the Metropolitan Underground Railroad. where the porter left his companion and the latter took a third class ticket for Notting-Hill Gate Station. He was evidently quacquainted with the route, for he inquired frequently of his fellow passengers. He seemed to be nervous.

AN EXPECTED GUEST.

At his destination he took a hansom cab and drove to a small, quiet private house near by. He was evidently expected, as the door opened without ring or knock, and he passed in immediately with his luggage. He was not met at the station by any acquaintance, at

least he was not recognized by any one.

The steward of the steamer Victoria volunteers the information that the passenger giving the name of "Sutliffe" was "the greatest fellow for making puns I ever met."

The gentleman who met "Sutliffe" at Liverpool and held the conversation with him related in a former

about his being Mr. A. Oakey Hall.

COMMENTS IN THIS CITY.

The sensation of the day yesterday was the an-nouncement by cable that ex-Mayor Hail had been identified by the agent of the Associated Press in Liver-pool upon the arrival of the Victoria, and that in E. Sattiffe, of Quebec," the missing man had been at last positively recognized.

This result was accurately foreshadowed in a prominent article in the Herand of yesterday. Had it not been for this the announcement by cable would have created even a greater sensation than it did, for even yesterday a leading city contemporary contained an editorial proving conclusively that Mr. Hast must have been murdered and could not have gone to Europe. A being of pleasurable relief was exhibited by Mr. Hall's many friends that the agony of uncertainty was over at last, and that there was now, all the croakers to the contrary notwithstanding, not a shadow of doubt that Mr. Hall was periectly safe. At first some people were found who pretended to doubt the truth of the cable announcement; but when the report of the interview between the agent of the Associated Press at Liverpool and Mr. Hall was published in the later editions of the atternoon papers every reader declared that Mr. Hall

HOW MR. HALL RETRAYED HIMSELY.

Mr. Hall betrayed himself when he asked why his family should be excited, and to every intelligent mind his subsequent denial of his identity with the exhis subsequent denial of his identity with the exMayor was fruitless. Another leature of the story
which tended to confirm the conviction that the main
was ex-hayor Hall was his characteristic query to the
reporter, as the latter helped him down the ladder,
if implicated, as alloged, in any knowledge of car

"whether he had found his friend." Any one who this part of the interview the dry, quazzical tone in which the query was put. As an old friend of his said, "It was Oakey Hall all over."

Neither at the office of Vanderpoel, Cuming & Green nor at the Hall residence was any news of Mr. Hall's arrival in Liverpool received, or, if it was, the press was not desired to have knowledge of the fact. The general tone of comment was strongly to the effect that Mr. Hall's nearest intimates must have further denial of his identity to the Associated Press reporter in Liverpool serve? This was a question ever, were gonerally inclined to look at the affair from a jocose point of view and to laugh at the unnecessary excitement and apprenention of the last two weeks. There were knots of people around all the newspaper offices in front of which the Liverpool cable despatch was bul-letined during the greater part of the day, and they seemed to read the dry matter-of-lact announcement that A. Oakey Hall had arrived, that he had missed the eleven o'clock train to London, but would take the soon train, with much amusement.

A GREAT PRACTICAL JOKE. "In a day or two," said one old friend of his, "be will be receiving the New York newspapers with the thrilling accounts of his probable morer, his obtuary, the examination of the headless body found at the foot of Wall street, &c. What a joke it is, by Jove! It is the biggest practical joke of the century!"

Perhaps the proudest man in New York yesterday was Mr. Brentano, for all day long there came a stream of patrons to his book emporium who congratulated him and said: -- Well, Mr. Brentano, you were right, after all! You gave the HERALD the right clew! Brentano looked very modest at this and said:—"Well, you see, Mr. Hall was a patron of mine for twenty years, and I wouldn't have said anything for the world to burt him, but when I heard the people talk about murder, I thought I must come out with the truth. I am giad and happy to know that my diew has turned out to be the true one, and that Mr. Hail is safe in England." It will be remembered that Mr. Brentano's statement about selling to Mr. Hall maps of Canada and Bradshaw's "Guide of Great tangible evidence pointing to the missing man's departure for Europe, and was universally certainly deserves credit for having done stories of foul play in Brooklyn. Mr. Brentano mentioned yesterday to the writer the curious coincidence that since the publication of Mr. Hall's purchase of Bradshaw's "Guide of Great Britain" its popularity seemed to have increased wonderfully. Brentano thought, was another proof of the immense favor with which the New York public regarded the ex-Mayor and all his doings. They evidently thought that Mr. Hall always hit upon the right thing be it a

book or anything clae.

Of course, in the train of these facetious sallies came also all sorts of serious on dits as to the motive of ex-Mayor Hall's flight. In investigating these various reports the writer met one influential politician whose statements hitherto have always been found true, who had an intimate acquaintance with the old Ring and who told a very remarkable story in the joilowing interview with the writer:-

REPORTER-Do you believe that Mr. Hall's nileged complicity with the Ring had anything to do with his

POLITICIAN-Well, if he had anything to do with the Ring he was certainly much shrowder than any of them in covering up his tracks. I have known him intimately for years, and I believe in his carelessness, good nature and political ambition, which made him an easy ool to the Ring, who used him without letting him into their secrets or paying him for his services. Now, as to Sweeny's return, I have been informed by a gentleman most intimately connected with the members of the Ring administration that Mr. Sweeny's return was not for the purpose of testifying, but that he came back in order that by his presence he might use his personal influence and power over the attaches of the old Ring to compel every one who had profited by the old tion of the plunder. I am one of those who believe that Sweeny never had any corrupt connection with the Tweed and Connolly robberies, but he received and expended moneys for political purposes which he now finds were raised by the dishonest practices of his old who is now dead, received small amounts from the Ring conspirators. Peter B. is therefore ready enough tiresome and expensive litigation and release his

property.

home ex-Mayor Hall, among others, was applied to to contribute a chare toward a restitution fund. I have heard that the amount demanded of him was \$100,000 and that he stated that he had not that amount of money to give and, besides, had not made anything out of the Ring operations. My informant masses that as soon as Hall was thus applied to be commenced his preparations for leaving the country. After Sweeny's arrival home the ex-Mayor called at his house in West Thirty-lourth street and sought an interview, but Mr. Sweeny positively refused to see him. According to this story Mr. Sweeny's conduct alarmed Mr. Hall and confirmed him in his intention of going away. My informant tells me that all parties who were call upon to contribute to the restitution fund were in the friendly settlement with the city and leave then still liable to presecution, and that they must hold themselves in readiness for the consequences. A PLAN OF GENERAL RESTITUTION.

REPORTER-Then you have heard that others beside

POLITICIAN-Oh, vos: I hear that contractors and all attaches who received money from the Ring and that some legislators and lobbymen, among whom large sums of the city's money have from to time been dis tributed, have all been notified that they must bear their proportion of the disgorgement or exposure. Indeed, I am informed that Mr. Sweens was especially needed in New York for the reason that he had paid out most of the money expended on the legislatures. My informant declares that neither Mr. Tweed nor Mr. Sweeny is now under any obligation of secrecy concerning past transactions. Neither has anything further to fear and the only question is whether, after standing al the abuse and all the prosecution, they should also bear the whole brunt of the restoration and suffer those to whom they have paid money to get away with it

REPORTER-Have you heard that Mr. Consolly is to refund anything to the city?

POLITICAN-Yes; I have heard that Sweeny's arrangements with Connolly were made before the fo left Europe, and that if the arrangements are finally concluded his share of the amount will be han by his relatives in this city. Connolly will have an easier time in settlement than any of the others, for the reason that he put all his plunder into hard cash

and has kept it in his pockets ever since. THE TRUE STORY.

REPORTER -Do you believe that this is the true cause

POLITICIAN-Well, no; I don't believe it myself, because I don't believe Mr. Hall bad any share in the Ring robberies. My own theory is that he got dissatisfied with living here, that he wanted to get away business, pecuniary and other, suddenly, and that, with the singularity which distinguishes him, he just started you the story just as it is told me by the friends of the

CAY THIS BE TRUE?

The Express of last evening had the following:

We have but little doubt from what we hear that Mr. Hall left the city in consequence of the certainty of Tweed's release from prison, which will take place next week, or that the price of that release, besides the surrender of large sams of money, is the exposure of parties who received the money at the hands of the Boss. That the ex-Mayor left the city and country as he did and when he did on account of the Tweet trail we think will be made evident to all when the full exposure of names and dates are laid before the public. It will probably appear in this exposure how much the Tweet charter cost the city at Albany, and the sum will no doubt astound the public if